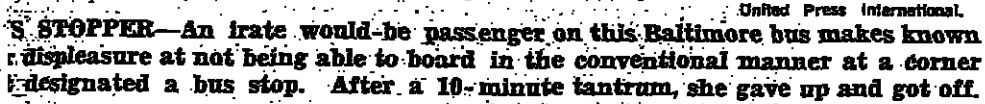


Established 1887

19.199



The 60-year-old Mr. Corvalan was arrested after Chile's military overthrew Marxist president Salvador Allende in 1973. Since then, his case has become the focus of a concerted Soviet campaign against the Chilean junta. "Free Luis Corvalan" rallies and posters are a fixture in the Soviet Union and other Communist

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6

Population Has Risen to 200

Israeli Settlers Holding Out At Illegal Camp on West Bank

By William E. Farrell

CAMP KADUM, Israeli-occupied West Bank, Dec. 17 (NYT).—About a year ago, the Israeli government told a zealous group of Israeli settlers that they could remain in their illegal settlement here for only three months while the Cabinet decided on the future of its West Bank settlement policy.

The reluctant concession by the government, which some regarded as capitulation, gave the settlers their opening wedge. Today, abetted by government inertia and their own hard work, the settlers of Camp Kadum are busily forging ahead to give an aura of permanence to their Jewish community, situated in the heart of a densely populated Arab area.

The evidence of the settlers' digging in, despite continued protests that their action openly defies the Israeli government, is easy to see here. The population

of the settlement, which is in a hilly enclave that also holds an Israeli Army camp, has grown from 120 to about 200.

Light Industry

The settlers have set up some light industry, including a ceramics shop and a small metal plant that turns out parts for the Israeli military under a defense subcontract. An interior road, called Back to Zion Street, is being paved. A number of wooden houses are being built near the house trailers inhabited by the original settlers. And two huge water tanks have replaced an earlier, primitive facility.

The settlers are followers of a right-wing, ultranationalist Orthodox Jewish group called Gush Katif, or Faith Bloc, which claims the right to settle anywhere in the ancient biblical homeland of the Jews. Much of that ancient homeland is in the West Bank area captured by the Israelis during the 1967 war. While Kadum is still characterized officially as an illegal settlement, the Israeli government has sanctioned other Jewish settlements on lands taken in 1967. In all, according to unofficial figures, there are 70 settlements either built or in planning stages on the West Bank and the Golan Heights, and all but Kadum have received government approval. In addition, there are 14 settlements in the Gaza-Rafah area.

The officially approved settlements are highly controversial internationally and are expected to be more so next year, when major moves toward an Arab-Israeli accord are expected to get under way.

Obstacle Noted

The United States, Israel's ally, is at odds with the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin over the West Bank settlements. Some months ago, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, William Scranton, described them as "an obstacle to a final peace between Israel and its neighbors."

Most of the approved settlements are seen here as defining how the Israelis hope ultimately to draw their borders, although officials do not discuss this publicly. Kadum is seen as an intrusion into this scheme since it is near Nablus in a heavily populated Arab area that Israel is said to want to leave unsettled for eventual negotiation purposes.

The Kadum settlers have been criticized by Mr. Rabin, who presides over a fragile government that is a coalition of disparate interests, including the National Religious party, which is sympathetic to the settlers. While he and other officials have promised—most recently last May—to take action against the illegal settlement, nothing has been done.

Political Power

The settlers are aware that they have some political power and are willing to use it. A spokesman for Camp Kadum, Benny Katzover, said on a tour of the community that "we believe the government cannot get a decision" to remove the settlers because of political pressure and public support for the settlement.

"We believe that we are here as a help to the government," Mr. Katzover said. Asked if the community would relocate if the government provided a settlement for them, Mr. Katzover said that it would only if the new place were in the present area and not, for instance, in the Jordan Valley.

"This is the heart of it," he said, "the heart of it—much more so than Haifa or Tel Aviv or anywhere else."



IS VENICE STINKING?—Growing mounds of garbage due to a sanitationmen's strike answers the question.

Saudis, U.A.E. Resist 15% Rise In Oil Price—Hold to 5% Hike

(Continued from Page 1) current base price for Saudi Arabian light crude—hitherto the industry's benchmark.

Jamshid Amouzegar of Iran, Saudi Arabia's chief rival for influence within OPEC, disputed Sheikh Yamani's contention that the 15-per-cent increase would

crumble in the face of underselling by Saudi Arabia and the U.A.E.

"The world cannot live without" the oil exported each day by the 11 countries, he said.

These nations are: Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and Venezuela.

Mixed Barrels

Major oil companies that buy in both markets, Mr. Amouzegar said, may be asked to average their supplies of oil flowing without having to play one country off against another, i.e. mix a barrel of Saudi oil with a barrel of Iranian or Iraqi oil and set a combined average selling price for the two. That would allow each country to sell at the price it prefers and avoid a price war.

He refused to criticize Saudi Arabia directly for its refusal to accept the majority decision. But he said "if any country wants to increase its production of oil without needing the money, if they deliberately want to hurt their colleagues, you can ask them about it." Iran and Iraq led the OPEC bloc that sought major price increases to make up for what they said was inflation in the cost of imported goods and services.

Mr. Amouzegar said OPEC had no intention of trying to harm the economies of the West and the 15-per-cent boost could easily be absorbed.

He said two or three Western nations with economic problems would get special bilateral arrangements to help them, including deposits of surplus OPEC funds to help their balance of payments.

He did not elaborate and did not name the countries, believed to include Italy and Britain.

OECD Strike Ends

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Striking employees of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development voted today to return to work to test a management salary offer, a spokesman for the strikers announced.

Madrid Gets New Demand In Abduction

Leftists Ask Release In All Political Cases

MADRID, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The kidnappers of a high government official today hardened their demands, sources close to the government said.

Their message was addressed to the newspaper El Pais, which has been used as a "letterbox" by the leftist urban guerrillas who kidnapped Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, president of the Council of State, six days ago. El Pais confirmed that it had received a new message.

According to the sources, the guerrillas demanded that the government free not only 15, but all of Spain's estimated 200 political prisoners and convicted terrorists.

As the deadline for execution tonight neared, two lawyers retained by the Oriol family flew to Paris in a chartered jet, hoping to establish contacts with persons connected with the kidnappers.

Premier Adolfo Suarez prepared to spend the night at his office with key members of the Cabinet, sources said.

The two lawyers who left for Paris, Juan Gonzalez Berroa and Luis Castella, said they were retained by the Oriol family three days ago with a view to establishing contact with the "Anti-Fascist Resistance Group Oct 1," the obscure leftist group that kidnapped Mr. Oriol.

The two lawyers did not claim that a meeting with representatives of the kidnappers was certain. But they said they will be in contact with Spanish lawyers now living in Paris who in the past have defended Spanish leftist extremists in court cases.

Sources said the government has not succeeded in establishing contact with the kidnappers. It has been seeking such contacts through middlemen—Red Cross officials, diplomats and lawyers.

A rightist extremist group threatened "a Night of the Long Knife" if Mr. Oriol is killed. In calls to newspapers, the Apostolic Anti-Communist Alliance of Spain, a mysterious outfit modeled on Latin American "death squads," said three groups of guerrillas were ready to kill leftist politicians.

EEC Reaction To Oil Price

(Continued from Page 1)

was viewed in various countries: France: Government sources had said a 10-per-cent increase would cost France \$5.5 billion francs (\$1.1 billion). Prime Minister Raymond Barre said this week that a ceiling would be imposed on oil imports next year.

Italy: Financial analysts said the government's austerity program had been based on the assumption of a 10-per-cent rise.

West Germany: Bankers in Frankfurt said West Germany was probably in a better position than any other country to withstand the increase. They said it would add about \$2 billion deutsche marks (\$4.5 billion) to next year's oil import bill, but noted that the country was expected to have a 1977 trade surplus of about \$4 billion deutsche marks.

Japan: Government economists estimated the increase would add about \$2 billion to Japan's annual import bill but leave the country with a healthy trade surplus.

Australia: Oil-industry sources said the cost of oil imports would rise by about 100 million Australian dollars (\$100 million) a year. The Netherlands: Finance Minister Willem Duisenberg said the increase was not excessive, but he hoped the oil producers would assume responsibility for the world's poorest countries, whose economies would come under severe pressure. He said the effect on the Netherlands, which exports natural gas, would be minimal.

Gilmore Recovering

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 17 (AP).—Convicted killer Gary Gilmore, who apparently tried to kill himself yesterday with a drug overdose, has been taken off the critical list, a hospital spokesman said today.

A real-silk dressing-gown makes a magnificent gift

If you're thinking of giving some lucky man a dressing-gown this year, you won't be able to resist those on offer at Lanvin 2.

They're in different designs of natural silk, woven by the banks of lake Como, and they're made up by hand here at Lanvin 2 (F 1150).

If you prefer your colors plain, Lanvin 2 has other models in woolen satin (F 1200). And in the same department you'll find an impressive collection of matching pajamas (from F 320).



LANVIN

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Russian Dissident Bukovsky To Be Traded for Chile Red

(Continued from Page 1)

countries. The best guess as to why Moscow decided to make the exchange now is that Mr. Corvalan's presence in Moscow this weekend will add a boost to the celebration of Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev's 78th birthday on Sunday. His release seems certain to be presented as a triumph of Soviet pressure on the Chilean regime—with little or nothing said about Mr. Bukovsky.

Nina Bukovsky, 63, the dissident's widow, said today that two officers of the KGB had come to her apartment on Tuesday to tell her that the deal was arranged. They said that Mr. Bukovsky would be brought to Sheremetyevo Airport Saturday for the Aeroflot flight to Geneva, directly from Vladimir Prison east of Moscow.

Also traveling will be Mrs. Bukovsky's daughter Olga, 35, who is a divorcee, and Olga's son Mikhail, 12, who has suspected cancer of the lymph glands. He will be taken to a hospital in Basel.

Mrs. Bukovsky last saw her son in August when she visited him at Vladimir. He had staged a hunger strike to protest his removal from a labor camp where he said he had been better treated. "He looked terribly emaciated, like a victim of a concentration camp," she said. "Facing from the hectic last-minute preparations for departure, she told reporters who visited her at the family's small Moscow apartment, "My joy is very great."

Many Appeals

It was Mrs. Bukovsky's energetic efforts on behalf of her son, including scores of appeals to world public figures, plus the dissident's



Luis Corvalan

demonstrated courage over the years, that made his case so well known. Unlike some of the other celebrated Soviet exiles of recent years, Mr. Bukovsky's greatest accomplishment up to now has been that he withstood Soviet punishment for his views.

Gradually the Kremlin's most outspoken internal opponents of the past decade—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Jewry, and Leonid Plyushchinsky—were leaving the country. There are other critics still here but none as bold as Mr. Bukovsky. He has captured the imagination of the West in the way he has defied the way the predecessors did.

Removing Mr. Bukovsky as a factor in Moscow's relations with European Communist parties, and as a martyr for human rights, would be a blow throughout the West. It may well be worth the price to the Kremlin of tacitly, at least, acknowledging that he was a political prisoner after all.

Moscow Is Facing Problems As Asian Population Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

cent more than the average income of a Russian collective farmer, and at least 10 per cent better than the average income of an industrial worker in a city. More important are the extras provided on a profitable southern kolkhoz, or collective.

In cities, apartments are cramped and badly built. Here, attractive three-room cooperative apartments with high ceilings and low interest rates can be purchased from the kolkhoz.

"The [Uzbek] villages have rejected the stereotype Russian [apartment] housing of the 1960s and are building roomy and comfortable houses" with touches of traditional architectural style of the region, the noted sociologist Victor Peresvedev wrote in an article on Central Asia. No attempt is being made to

curb the exploding population here. Quite the reverse. An Uzbek official was apologetic recently over the fact that his republic's birthrate (32.8 a thousand) is second to Tadzhikistan. "We would like to be first and will be first in the future," he said.

Motherhood Medal

To stimulate births through the country, authorities two years ago, among other measures, created a new mother award—the "Motherhood Medal," second and first class, for five and six children respectively, and the "Victory of Motherhood" order, with three classes, for seven, eight and nine offspring. These supplements the longstanding "Mother—Heroine" award for 10 children. Uzbekistan boasts the largest number of mothers—1,671,507—with these awards.

At the same time, Central Asia dropped its marriage age for girls to 16. "Medicine has established that females mature earlier in our climate than in the north," the Moscow matri of Tashkent said.

It is necessary to make Central Asia into the prime Soviet "baby factory" because birthrates in the Slavic and Baltic republics are barely sustaining or already less than sustaining their current populations.

These population factors are bound to affect the military. Maintaining the level of the armed forces—roughly 4.5 million men—will be difficult after the mid-1980s.

© Los Angeles Times

All Italian Parties Meet on Violence

ROME, Dec. 17 (AP).—Premier Giulio Andreotti called leaders of all major political parties together today to discuss political violence that has resulted in the death of six persons in the past three days.

A bomb went off in an abandoned shop during the rush hour last night in Brescia, killing a woman and critically injuring two policemen. Three police officers and two leftist guerrillas were killed in street battles in Rome and Milan Tuesday and Wednesday.

The all-party meeting was proposed by the Socialists who, along with the Communists, support Mr. Andreotti's minority Christian Democrat government by abstaining on key votes in parliament. Amidst the Socialist party newspaper, urged "the mobilization of popular masses and political forces against the strategy of tension."

Russia Subs Said Monitored

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—For the last year the Navy has been monitoring ship-to-shore communications from Soviet submarines thanks to data gleaned from a sunken Soviet sub partially recovered in 1974. The Washington Post reported today.

The Post, quoting sources, said Soviet submarines have recently switched to satellite communication with their homeland, and messages are no longer being relayed by U.S. authorities.

2 U.S. Fire Off Over Pa

3d Firm Re Questionable

By Jack

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Continental Oil Co. (COC) is suing a Pennsylvania firm for \$1 million, claiming that the firm made a "questionable" investment in a

And Philip disclosed, in a Securities and Exchange Commission filing, that its "On a note made in 1971 and 1972, and in 1973, the firm made a 'questionable' investment in a

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مكتبة الأمل

Arter Camp Split by Fight for Top Jobs

bor, Defense Posts
only Contested
By Robert G. Kaiser
and Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP). — Competition for secretary posts and secretary of defense posts in the Carter administration has split the interest groups that united Jimmy Carter's campaign for the presidency. The women's groups, Ralph Abner, doves and—most of all—the AFL-CIO Federation are trying to get the jobs they feel Mr. Carter owes by influencing his selections.

The struggle for Mr. Carter's appointments is a public airing of the struggle between the Democratic coalition, which has hung together sufficiently to elect Mr. Carter in the White House last month.

The dispute over a defense secretary leaves Mr. Carter more maneuvering in the view of many people involved. One person noted that there is a tradition of naming out-



Rep. Andrew Young, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Charles Schultze and Jimmy Carter in Plains.

siders without Pentagon experience to that job, and Mr. Carter could do so again if he felt he had to placate the hawks, doves and occupants of middle ground now urging him to pick or reject their candidates.

The prospect that President-elect Carter might give James Schlesinger an appointment that would involve shaping U.S. foreign policy in any way caused alarm this week among liberal Democrats.

According to congressional sources, numerous members of Congress, who generally declined to be identified, were telephoning Mr. Carter or his aides to ex-

press concern about a Schlesinger appointment.

In Cambridge, Mass., scientists who had supported the Carter-Mondale campaign switched to an anti-Schlesinger campaign to block his possible appointment as Mr. Carter's defense secretary.

The substance of the scientists' protest to the Carter transition staff, said Philip Morrison, professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is that "a fresh look at foreign policy can hardly be expected from Nixon-Ford's secretary of defense."

Many political veterans in

Washington expressed strong doubt that Mr. Carter has any intention of ridding the administration of congressional liberals by naming Mr. Schlesinger to the defense post. Instead, these sources believe, Mr. Carter is testing the climate for putting Mr. Schlesinger in a lesser post, either as intelligence coordinator or as energy czar.

In the confused speculation which surrounds Mr. Carter's intentions, there are reports that the leading candidate for defense secretary, Harold Brown, president of the California Institute of Technology, may be squeezed out in the political maneuvering.

Camps for Rehabilitation

Laos Inmates Are Learning New Ways on Idyllic Islands

By Brian Eads

VIENTIANE, Laos (WP). — Once they were known as Monkey Island and Love Island, but all the monkeys and most of the love are gone.

Now they are called Man Island and Woman Island and they are prison camps where, in an idyllic setting, the new Communist rulers of Laos are attempting to rehabilitate what they see as the riff-raff left behind by the years of U.S. involvement here.

The islands sit behind the Nam Ngum hydroelectric dam, 40 miles north of Vientiane, in a vast manmade lake where petrified trees reach up through the bottle-green water like the frantic fingers of so many drowning giants. It is to these islands that the new rulers of Laos send their drug addicts, prostitutes, bootleggers, card sharps and what they characterize as the "victims of the evils of the former regime."

The islands have been compared to lush tropical resorts, and indeed, when a visitor steps ashore, two lines of chubby fresh-faced young women in traditional wrap-around phasom skirts are there to greet him with swaying hips and the lilting rhythms of denunciation of "American neo-colonialist imperialism" and gratitude of the "new life."

The settlements were built in March and the first batch of 1,500 persons was shipped in April 9. Now, there is a population of about 2,000—1,500 on Don Tai, the island for men, and about 500 on Don Nang, the women's island.

most of them have known. Gone are the flared denims and the shoulder-length hair. There is no makeup for the young women, no corrupting Western music and, as several miles of open water separate the sexes, no promiscuity.

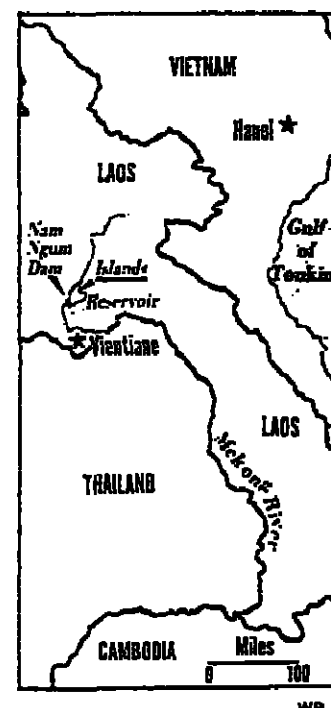
Instead, it is out of bed at 5 a.m. for a day of basket weaving and embroidery, tending the vegetables on the terraced slopes, and, most important, studying the eight compulsory texts.

"I know that a lot of what we study is taken from Marx and Lenin," said Kansang, a plain, 33-year-old former teacher who arrived six weeks ago. She says she was brought to Don Nang because she had been only interested in "a life of luxury."

Now she says she is "very angry with the Americans who brought us that way of life which were having so much trouble getting rid of."

An official from the Foreign Ministry said he had known Kansang for many years. "I warned her to behave correctly under the new regime," he said, "but every night she was going with her boyfriend to restaurants, nightclubs and the movies. It's all right once a week, or once a month, but not every night."

Like the other young people on the island, she will stay until her lessons are learned well. "They can leave any time they like," an official said, "but unless they have papers saying they've understood the 'new life,' they'll be sent back." The lessons are simple: "The old society's blemishes arose



'Several' Killed In Beirut Fight of Palestinian Units

BEIRUT, Dec. 17 (UPI). — "Several" persons were reported killed as rival Palestinian groups fought throughout the night with rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns.

At least 15 persons were wounded and the pro-Syrian newspaper Al Sharq said, "Several" were killed in the battle that erupted in the south Beirut suburb of Borje Barajni last night and spread to the Chatila refugee camp, lasting well into this morning.

The fighting broke out between members of the pro-Syrian as-Saiqa guerrilla group and radical, rejection front Palestinians who oppose any kind of negotiated settlement with Israel, as well as Syria's intervention in Lebanon.

The Palestine Liberation Organization said that Syrian troops of the Arab peace-keeping force did not intervene in the clashes, which lasted about five hours, although the Palestinian radicals claimed that the Syrians provided Saiqa with artillery support.

Giscard Popularity Off

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Reuters). — The popularity of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Premier Raymond Barre fell this month, according to an opinion poll published today.

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Carter's Latest Choices: Brilliant, Wide-Ranging and Energetic Men

Charles Schultze

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT). — Charles Schultze has wound up the job as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in Carter administration, but it is measure of the man that he also seriously considered the posts of secretary of state, secretary of health, education and welfare and secretary of the Treasury.

With his background as director of the all-encompassing Budget in the Johnson administration and his studying the last eight years of the cost and relative value of virtually every federal program, it is possible that he may have more about more different parts of the government than he has in the country.

In addition, he is an economist who has made at least one original contribution to economic theory. And, at the age of 52, he is still a proponent of new ideas about what government ought (and ought not) to be doing, and how it can do some things better.

For the last eight years, Mr. Schultze has been out of the public eye, but he has spent almost his adult life in government. He was born in Alexandria, a suburb of Washington, D.C., in 1924. He attended public schools and began his education at Fordham, interrupted by three years of Army service during World War II, during which he rose past the rank of private first class.

Mr. Schultze's education in economics and subsequently received his BA and his MA from Johns Hopkins University in 1948. Both of his advanced degrees earned while he was working full time, first at the National Bureau of Economic Research, then at the Office of Price Stabilization (during the Korean war) in the staff of the Council of Economic Advisors. His PhD and much of his early work were on the causes of inflation.

In 1959 to 1961, he taught economics at the University of Maryland, and while there, he developed a concept that remains today a basic guidepost for economic policy. It was the thesis that the impact of the federal budget on the national economy was best not by the size of the budget surplus or deficit, but by what the surplus or deficit would do to the economy operating at "full employment." Within less than two years of the time Mr. Schultze formulated this concept, it was adopted as the theoretical planning of the fiscal policy of the Kennedy administration later on, of the Johnson administration, and the Nixon administration. The Nixon administration's failure to concede in public the validity of the concept, but

their economists keep Mr. Schultze's system of measurement carefully in mind.

Mr. Schultze served the Kennedy and Johnson administrations first as deputy director of the Bureau of the Budget, and after a short stretch out of government as its director. He is remembered favorably as the man who inaugurated a more intelligible system of budgeting, by program-objective instead of type of service.

Vietnam Role

He is also remembered, not so favorably, as one of the key participants in a cover-up of the rapidly rising costs of the war in Vietnam, a deception engineered by President Johnson and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara (who has since confessed to it), which involved a \$10-billion underestimate of the fiscal 1967 defense budget.

After leaving government, just before the end of the Johnson administration, he returned to teaching at the University of Maryland, and to research in a wide variety of subjects related to national policy as a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

He was the prime mover and one of the principal authors of an annual series of studies, begun in 1970, entitled "Setting National Priorities," which constituted, in those Republican years, a sort of liberal counter-budget.

But not a big-spender budget. The Brookings studies were among the first, from a left-of-center perspective, to cast doubt on the effectiveness of many of the Kennedy-Johnson programs for aiding the poor and disadvantaged, and to suggest that too much had been undertaken with too little care. The studies were enormously influential among liberals and Democrats generally.

Defense Cuts

Mr. Schultze and his associates at Brookings also suggested that to release the necessary resources for domestic programs, there would have to be some reductions in defense commitments—not a backing away at the defense budget, but pinpointed changes in force levels and defense outlays, a recommendation which won both praise and criticism.

His other research while at Brookings has covered a broad range of issues, from trends in corporate profits to new statutes for government regulation of industry. On the latter issue, he has recently completed a series of guest lectures at Harvard University in which he has spelled out in detail his belief that economic incentives and disincentives to make businesses do what the public wants them to do are more sensible than pages and pages of regulation. The idea is far from accepted—some say that what he is proposing amounts to selling licenses to business to pollute or operate hazardous facilities.

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).

For the past three years, Zbigniew Brzezinski has been giving free advice on foreign affairs to Jimmy Carter. More than anyone, Mr. Brzezinski introduced the Georgia governor to the world of international relations, and kept him abreast of current issues through a steady stream of articles, clippings and phone calls.

Yesterday, Mr. Carter acknowledged his debt to his tutor by naming him to the critical job of White House national security adviser.

The designation of Zbigniew Brzezinski (Zbig-nyeff Br-zh-in-ski) was probably the least surprising of Mr. Carter's appointments. He was close to Mr. Carter, (as close as any) League professor, the son of a Polish aristocrat, can be to a man of the Georgian's rural background. And more importantly, Mr. Brzezinski, 48, will come to the White House job superbly prepared, as prepared as his illustrious predecessor, Henry Kissinger, 53, with whom he will always be compared.

Zbigniew Brzezinski

Surface Similarities

The two men, in fact, have many surface similarities. They are foreign born (Mr. Brzezinski, Warsaw—Mr. Kissinger, Germany); Harvard-educated (Mr. Brzezinski, PhD in government, 1953—Mr. Kissinger, BA in 1950, MA in 1952, PhD in government, 1954); they both have foreign accents, with Mr. Kissinger's more pronounced; they each turn a phrase well, with Mr. Kissinger the more witty; they each have written numerous books and essays, with Mr. Kissinger's the more weighty and Mr. Brzezinski's the more numerous.

But there are significant differences in background and outlook. Mr. Brzezinski's father came to Canada as a political exile, a diplomat refusing to serve in a Communist government. Mr. Brzezinski is a Catholic, athletic-looking, energetic, and omniscient in his interests.

Mr. Kissinger's father brought his family out of Germany to escape the persecution against Jews, and Mr. Kissinger's rise has had more of a Horatio Alger twist to it. Moreover, while Mr. Brzezinski seems to take himself less seriously in public than does Brzezinski. But this may simply be the difference between a man in power and one lacking it.

Of considerable interest in Washington is whether Mr. Brzezinski, as director of the staff of the National Security Council, will be limited in his role or whether he expands it to the point where he becomes a rival of Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state designate.

Coordinate Policies

Officially—and Mr. Brzezinski confirmed it yesterday—the White House adviser is supposed to insure that the Pentagon, Treasury, State Department, CIA, and others coordinate their policies, and that the president's decisions are carried out smoothly.

But in the Kennedy administration, McGeorge Bundy outshone Dean Rusk, and in the Nixon administration, Mr. Kissinger almost from the first was a more important policy-maker than William Rogers, the secretary of state. Aware of this recent history, Mr. Brzezinski stressed that he would do his best to support secretary of state-designate Cyrus Vance, the official primarily responsible for foreign affairs.

In the 1950s, influenced by his background, Mr. Brzezinski specialized in Communist affairs in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. In recent years he has written extensively on Japan and Western Europe, and on North-South relations as well.

Israel Honored Father

Mr. Brzezinski was born in Warsaw March 28, 1928, the son of Taddeusz and Leonia Brzezinski. He had a half-brother, George, and a younger brother,

Lech. His father, a diplomat in the prewar anti-Communist Polish government, was assigned to France and Germany and was honored by Israel after the war for helping many Jews to escape the Nazis. In 1938, the Brzezinskis were sent to Montreal, where the father was assigned as consul general and remained as the Germans and Russians divided up Poland in 1939.

In 1945, when the Communists assumed control of the postwar Polish government, the father retired and settled in Canada. Zbigniew completed his education in Catholic schools and in 1949 graduated with honors in economics and political science from McGill University, from which he received an MA in 1950.

In the 1950s, Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Kissinger were rivals for a permanent chair at Harvard—a clash won by Mr. Kissinger, with Mr. Brzezinski going to Columbia University, where he became director of the newly formed Institute on Communist Affairs in 1961.

Until last year, Mr. Brzezinski was director of the Trilateral Commission, set up in 1973 to encourage closer coordination among the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Mr. Brzezinski married Emilie Ann Benes, the grandniece of Edward Benes, who was the president of Czechoslovakia when the Communists took over in 1948. They have three children, Ian, Mark and Mika. Mr. Brzezinski was naturalized as a U.S. citizen in 1958.

Swiss Again Delay Expelling Alleged Ex-Dutch Nazi

BERN, Dec. 17 (UPI). — The Swiss government today postponed for the second time this week a decision on Dutch art collector Pieter Menten, wanted by the Netherlands for alleged complicity in the murder of Jews in Nazi-occupied Poland during World War II.

Mr. Menten, 78, was arrested in a small hotel outside Zurich Dec. 6. He left Holland Nov. 15, a day before he was to have been arrested by Dutch police.

The seven-member Swiss Cabinet, which failed on Monday this week to decide on Holland's request for Mr. Menten's expulsion, today again put off a final decision.

The Swiss Justice Department said a decision was postponed because the Dutch government has offered to provide more documents pertaining to the case. These documents were handed to the Dutch by the Soviet government, it said, who then offered to pass them on to the Swiss.

The postponement followed an announcement by Mr. Menten's two Zurich lawyers that they had quit the case "because of the heavy, and extremely serious suspicions against Mr. Menten."

Western Samoa in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP). — The General Assembly this week admitted the South Pacific island group of Western Samoa as the 147th UN member. Western Samoa, which gained independence in 1962 from New Zealand, has an estimated population of 150,000.

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9. Homesick.

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Unfamiliar Faith

EDMON, Dec. 16 (Reuters). — Years after being shunned for reasons unknown, Louiseville Barbara Newcombe had her voice after visiting a healer. The only trouble at Mrs. Newcombe's new has an inexplicable Italian

في الأمل

London Stores January Sales Calendar

OXFORD STREET:	1st Day	Finishes
Debenhams	29 Dec.	15 Jan.
John Lewis	30 Dec.	13 Jan. (clearance sale)
Selfridges	30 Dec.	About 15 Jan.
REGENT STREET:		
Aquaetium	Ladies: 30 Dec.	Week to ten days
Asda Reed	Men: 12 Jan.	2 to 3 weeks
	29 Dec.	White stocks last
Dickens & Jones	30 Dec.	22 Jan.
Jasper	28 Dec.	Approx. 2 weeks
Liberty's	29 Dec.	Approx. 3 weeks
Swan & Edgar	29 Dec.	3 to 4 weeks
Lillywhites	30 Dec.	2 to 3 weeks
(Piccadilly Circus)	1 Jan.	
PICCADILLY:		
Barbary's	6 Jan.	For as long as stocks
(Haymarket)		last
Simpsons	30 Dec.	15 Jan.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE/ BROMPTON ROAD:		
Harrods	8 Jan.	22 Jan.
Harvey Nichols	8 Jan.	22 Jan.
Peter Jones	30 Dec.	Approx. 10 days
(Sloane Square)		
Scotts Broom	5 Jan.	One week (11 Jan.)
BOND STREET:		
Fortnum & Mason	5 Jan.	22 Jan.
Wallace Harris	30 Dec.	Approx. 2 weeks
White House	10 Jan.	13 Jan.

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at St. Honoré d'Eylau, Pl. Y.-Hugo,
Paris-16 (Metro: Victor Hugo, Bataillon).

CHRISTMAS DAY:

SING Eucharist 11:15 a.m.
at 4 Rue de Lubeck.

Confessions: December 18 & 25, 10:45
a.m., 4 Rue de Lubeck; Christmas Eve,
10:45 p.m., St. Honoré d'Eylau, or by
appointment.

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Everett Croxson, Pastor. Tel.: 970-16-88.

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Zoo. Service 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernst
Beck. Phone: 06171-52547.

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can). Holy Communion: 11:30 a.m.
English Mass. 10:30 a.m. Coffee tel-
cup. Seybold Strasse 4. Tel.: 648185.

On Temperature and Winds

Concorde's Sonic Wave Gives Novel Clues on Atmosphere

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Sonic waves from the Concorde supersonic jetliner, which are being monitored daily by Columbia University researchers, are providing new clues to the nature of temperatures and winds in the earth's upper atmosphere.

The research is an anticipated dividend of the controversial aircraft. The findings have already surprised scientists by revealing many daily variations in the supposed prevailing winds in the upper atmosphere. They are also expected to provide important information on the dispersal of atmospheric pollutants and the character of the rarefied reaches of the earth's atmosphere.

Dr. William Donn and his colleagues at Columbia's Lamont-Doherty geological observatory have been listening to the jet's sonic shock waves since last May 24, when the British-French Concorde began making its regularly scheduled flights between London, Paris and Dulles International Airport outside Washington.

Inaudible Waves
Although the sound waves are inaudible to the ear, they can be detected by highly sensitive microphones that measure changes in air pressure.

An array of three microphones is set up in the wooded area near Lamont-Doherty's laboratories in Palisades, N.Y.

Another set of microphones, specially implanted for this project, is on property of the University of New Hampshire in Durham.

Slight changes in air pressure are detected by the microphones and relayed by telephone lines to recording instruments at Lamont-Doherty.

Dr. Donn said that the Concorde's sound signals were distinct because of their high amplitude and characteristic frequency.

"The exact strength and path of the waves depend upon atmospheric temperatures and wind conditions, so we can use the specific characteristics of each wave to interpret these atmo-

spheric conditions," Dr. Donn continued. "This novel use of sonic booms is possible because the elevation and location of the Concorde is known very precisely along the flight path."

Faraway Signals

The plane's flight path takes it past southern Newfoundland and Nantucket Island toward the New Jersey coast. The plane cruises at an altitude of 50,000 to 60,000 feet. Sonic signals as far away as 600 miles have been detected.

Dr. Donn said that the signals contained information about the atmosphere from the height of the airplane up to as much as 75 miles. Some of the signals come directly from the plane, but many others are reflected from the thermosphere, the uppermost layer of the atmosphere, which begins about 75 miles above the earth.

Previous information about these atmospheric regions has come from occasional sounding rocket flights. From these, Dr. Donn said, it had been learned that the stratospheric winds blew west over the Atlantic in the winter and east in the summer.

But the new data indicate that the winds are not as prevailing as had been thought. "A complete surprise to us," Dr. Donn said.

Appeal for Concorde

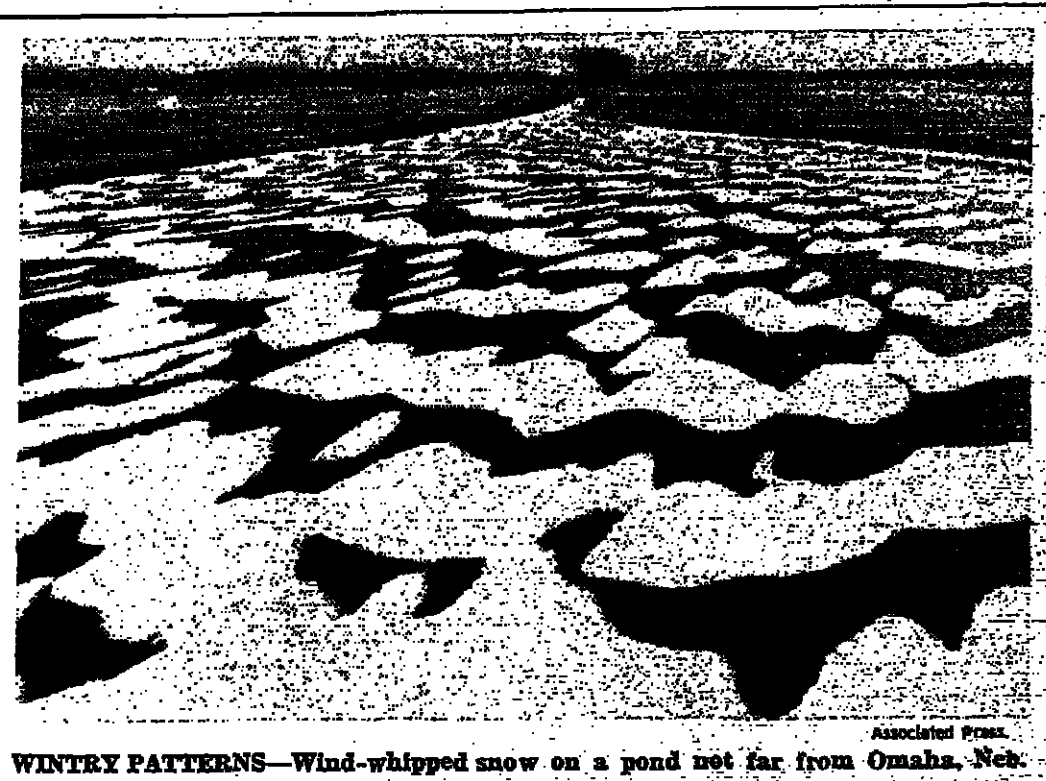
NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Britain and France have appealed to New Yorkers to save their city as the aviation gateway to America and save the profitability of Concorde at the same time.

In an unusual news conference, the consuls general of both nations appealed for the airline to be allowed to start commercial flights on a trial basis at John F. Kennedy International Airport.

They confirmed that their governments were pressing a suit against the airport's operator to force it to allow a Concorde trial at Kennedy. A preliminary hearing has been set for Jan. 17 in the federal court here.

**12. The things
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best thing to being there."



WINTERY PATTERNS—Wind-whipped snow on a pond not far from Omaha, Neb.

Pressure of Antarctic Ice Chokes Drill Hole

By Walter Sullivan

ROSS ICE SHELF, Antarctica, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The bold effort to drill more than a quarter of a mile through this apron of floating ice into the "lost world" sea beneath it has been choked to death.

Early Wednesday, with only 27 hours of drilling left before breaking through, the drillers lost their race with inexorable closure of the hole. Like a nightmarish room whose walls close in and crush its occupants, the ice, flowing under the pressure of its own weight to fill the hole, locked the drill assembly in a fatal grip during a half-hour stop for a change of shift.

Thus, for this year, hopes have been dashed for reaching the sunless sea that lies beneath the ice and observing what specialized creatures live there.

Was Smile

The drillers were working two 12-hour shifts while an international consortium of two dozen or more scientists waited at the main McMurdo base for the breakthrough. McMurdo is 470 miles northwest of here. Having come from as far afield as Japan, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Australia, Germany and the United States, they will now have to develop other research projects to justify their journeys or return home.

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"We blew it," said S. Lyle Hansen, perhaps the most experienced specialist in ice drilling. With a wan smile that sought to disguise his deep disappointment, he blamed his own "miscalculation" of closure rates.

For the last week, however, it has been clear that the race would be a close one—that drilling of a dry hole, with no fluid inside it to counter the pressure of closure, had emerged as the only way a penetration could be obtained this season. It is now summer in the southern hemisphere.

Since glaciers flow in a plastic manner, they squeeze in on a hole to an increasing extent at greater and greater depths. On continental ice sheets where Mr. Hansen has drilled east of here in Marie Byrd Land and in Greenland, the ice remains cold and stiff at depths.

But here as the drill hole approached the sea beneath the ice, the latter was warmed by the

nearness of water and flowed more rapidly. The hole, 13 inches in diameter, was closing Wednesday morning at an estimated three-eighths of an inch per day.

Equipment Lowered

It was unusually large, to permit scientists to lower television cameras, baited traps, nets, a geologic coring device and other equipment into the sea. The sea is about the size of Spain and its water depth beneath the ice here is 780 feet. Probably for millions of years this sea has been cut off from sunlight. However, it exchanges water with the Ross Sea—the southernmost extension of the Pacific Ocean.

In plans for coping with hole closure, a variety of strategies were devised. Periodically, the drill bit was used to ram out the hole to its proper width. Also, the bit was collapsible. Normally it fitted together snugly, but when stuck, it could be struck a sharp blow, breaking it up, as chief driller John Raud put it, "like a Chinese jigsaw puzzle. When thus disassembled, each piece could be hauled to the surface by lanyards attached for that purpose. Also detachable were the stabilizers—metal blocks positioned around the shaft to keep the bit centered.

Repeatedly, during the 10 days of intensive drilling, these components came apart spontaneously and had to be fished out with magnets.

Wednesday, the hole got a strange twist on the entire assembly so tight that nothing could be done. By lowering a charge of dynamite 1,080 feet to the bottom and blasting off the drill assembly, it may be possible to salvage the drill pipe.

Espionage Suspect

Is Freed by Sweden

HAPARANDA, Sweden, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—A 36-year-old Swede detained last month on suspicion of espionage on behalf of an unnamed foreign power was released today after a prosecutor told a court he had insufficient evidence to bring formal charges.

The unnamed man, an employee of Sweden's Central Bureau of Statistics, had traveled frequently on official business in restricted military zones of northern Sweden closed to foreigners. He was arrested at his home in the village of Morjaery near here on Nov. 16.

Miki Aff Intention Resign P

Premier to Qu
Successor Is C

By Andrew H. I

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (S).—Miki Takao Miki said today his intention to leadership of the gov-
ernment Democratic party
once a successor has b

The move, which is expected since Mr. Miki's conservative party suffers losses in general elect-
ions for the lower house
ment, also means that
have a new premier.

It will most likely
Fukuda, 71, a former
finance and foreign
leadership, change, if
two years in the war
most popular demo-
cratic leader in a new
police Japan. The major-
ity have to deal and com-
pact Japan's divided op-
tion, which now held
hamstringing seat; then
had in more than two
Mr. Miki, 68, made it
known this morning,
meeting with top party
and then with his cabinet
of whose members took
seats in parliament in
tion.

The Liberal Democrat
348 of the 414 seats in
parliament. Mr. Miki's
348 of 414 seats in par-
liament. Mr. Miki's
348 of 414 seats in par-
liament. Mr. Miki's

Mr. Miki had stated
his intention to resign
the 262 seats held in the
parliament—and the 16
he virtually certain that
have to resign or be
opposed within his
By his resignation,
is accepting responsibility
Liberal Democrats' po-
ing. But the opposition
within his own party
the election.

Mr. Miki will remain
as a caretaker, both a
and party president, a
liament convenes and a
is chosen.

Blaze in White I Extinguished On

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (S).—A small electrical fire
out near the testing of
White House monument,
and caused minor dam-
age. One policeman
smoke the fire.

President and Mrs. J
their own lack were at
the updating family was
were informed of the
White House spokesman
the executive mansion
evacuated. The fire was
guished three minutes
after firemen arrived.

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100 Days in Power

Sweden's Moderate Coalition
Presses Well in Contradiction

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17 (AP)—Just 100 days since Sweden's government was voted in, the coalition has been in power for 44 consecutive days. It has been in power for 44 consecutive days. It has been in power for 44 consecutive days.

The moderate coalition that led Olof Palme's Social Democrats has kept its promise to bring some taxes, ending Sweden's often abusive tax system. It has also promised to reduce the bureaucracy and centralization which had led to a loss of initiative in the government.

The new Premier, Thorvald Pahlsson, a Social Democrat, has broken a campaign promise about the installation of power stations and to raise taxes on alcohol, electricity and housing. Additionally, members of the three-party ruling coalition have squabbled and died each other in public. The country faces the possibility—a rarity in Sweden—of increased unemployment and a major labor disorder in the near future.

Never a Honeycomb
Bernt Carlsson, a Social Democratic spokesman, said in an interview. "The coalition exists in contradictions and its lack of experience is far from impressive. Government has been so badly shaken away that it is not to be in deeper."

That's not the people's choice, replied Lars Tobisson, spokesman for the Conservative party, which shares power with the Social Democrats and the Liberals. "We're happy to see the coalition together. People are easier to breathe now because of the coalition and their social plans are gone. They're to give us time for results."

It has changed, a foreigner said, involves the disappearance of Sweden's student riots on the world scene that U.S. officials regarded as anti-Americanism.

The government has turned a plan to increase Sweden's defense and will probably cut all assistance over the five years. At the same time, the Foreign Minister Karin Söder has made clear that all will pay more attention to problems and Western aid, which left Mr. Palme saying that the ties he said developed with the Third and African liberation movements were being abandoned.

Mrs. Söder, a member of the center party, refused to say whether Sweden's policy supporting the presence of Palestinian liberation movements in the United Nations Security Council was changing. In a more practical change, the government has announced that it will pay more attention to problems and Western aid, which left Mr. Palme saying that the ties he said developed with the Third and African liberation movements were being abandoned.

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TWO WORLDS—Amish Pennsylvanian makes a call with horse and buggy in tow.

South Vietnam Reds Confirm Plans by North

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Southern Vietnam's two leading Communist party officials today described their vision of the future of their region—a view that supported and complemented that of the top Northern Vietnamese officials who have for the last four days dominated the fourth congress of the Vietnam Workers' (Communist) party.

Phan Hung, the deputy premier and secretary of the Lao Dong party of South Vietnam, told thousands of delegates and foreign observers in Hanoi's Ba Dinh conference hall today that South Vietnam would be divided into three distinct producing zones: for agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

And he admitted that the South, which his predecessors at the podium have already clearly relegated to a secondary role in the first five-year economic plan, is "lacking foodstuffs, raw material and capital."

To Expand Trade

Later today, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, in the congress only foreign policy statement thus far, reiterated the program of denationalization of the United States, but added that "in the new era, we are also determined to expand our scope of trade with other advanced capitalist countries."

And, he said, "With the Americans, we determine to fight

against the neo-colonialism and interventionist policy of the United States. We demand the United States take responsibility for the legal commitments it made with Vietnam and together with us solve the remaining problems. If the United States ceases its hostile policy against Vietnam, we are then ready to resume diplomatic relations with that country."

The first party congress convened in Vietnam in 16 years was packed with well-known speakers. Le Duc Tho, the negotiator with the United States, delivered a lengthy political address. Labor leaders and regional cadres followed each other to the podium.

Mr. Hung was followed by Vo Chi Cong, longtime head of the underground People's Revolutionary party—the southern wing of the Lao Dong—during the war and the only other prominent southerner mentioned previously at the congress, whose proceedings are being broadcast live by Hanoi radio and monitored in Bangkok.

Day for the South

It was clearly the day for the south to present its viewpoint. In addition to Mr. Hung and Mr. Cong, Education Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, who headed the National Liberation Front delegation in Paris, delivered a brief address.

All echoed glowing praise of the serious policy statements on

politics and the economy presented during the early days of the party congress. None broke any major new ground.

In his presentation, Mr. Hung, continuing to fill in earlier portraits of the new South, said that his region would be divided as follows:

• The Mekong Delta zone "will produce rice and other foodstuffs."

• The Central Highlands "will concentrate on forest cultivation to produce more wood."

• A coastal zone "will produce more seafood, catch more fish, shrimp and other marine life."

"With a fertile land, a long coastal area and a rich tropical forest, we believe we can contribute a large quantity of foodstuffs, wood and other raw material to fulfill the five-year development plan," Mr. Hung observed.

North's Rice Bowl

Earlier other senior Northern Vietnamese officials, including Premier Phan Van Dong, indicated that the South would continue to serve largely as the North's rice bowl, sending workers to the North when needed to develop the heavy industry that would be concentrated there.

Industry in the South, where it is developed, they said and Mr. Hung reiterated, would consist largely of light industry and "handicrafts."

Obituaries

Harvard's Dr. Donald Menzel,
Authority on Sun and Corona

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT)—Dr. Donald H. Menzel, 75, former director of the Harvard College Observatory and one of the world's leading authorities on the sun and its corona, died Tuesday at Massachusetts General Hospital after a long illness.

Dr. Menzel, who had spent nearly 40 years teaching at Harvard, was the author of 28 books, ranging from technical works to popular volumes debunking UFOs. He led a number of expeditions to distant corners of the globe to view total solar eclipses.

Because of illness, he had to remain behind for the last expedition he organized, to view the total eclipse in Australia Oct. 23. However, he remained in communication with the expedition's leaders from his hospital bed in Cambridge.

Recently, the Minor Planet Center of the International Astronomical Union named an asteroid for him in recognition of his contribution to astrophysics.

Significant Findings
According to Harvard University, Dr. Menzel developed the first coronagraph in the United States in 1928. With the instrument, scientists could study the corona—the glowing "halo" that comes into view when the sun's face is hidden during an eclipse—even when there was no eclipse. Dr. Menzel, in collaboration with J.C. Boyce, established in 1933 the presence of oxygen in the sun's corona and, in 1941, with Winfield Salisbury, made the initial calculations that led to the first radio contact with the moon in 1946.

According to a colleague and longtime student of Dr. Menzel's, Prof. Fred Whipple of Harvard, "a large fraction of the best-known astronomers in the country" were taught by Dr. Menzel. He was the Faine Professor of Practical Astronomy and professor of astrophysics emeritus at Harvard.

Dr. Menzel was director of the Harvard College Observatory from 1954 to 1966 when he was named research scientist at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory in Cambridge. He retired from the posts at the university in 1971 but continued to do research there.

Col. Charles Kerwood

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Col. Charles Kerwood, 79, an aviation pioneer who flew combat missions with the air forces of three nations during four wars, died Wednesday after a long illness, the Air Force Association said.

During World War I, he flew with the French Lafayette Corps. During the Greek-Turkish war

884th Cosmos Aloft

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today launched the 884th in its series of Cosmos earth-orbiting satellites, Tass said.

GIANT DIAMOND



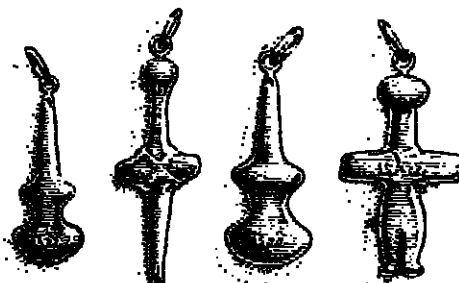
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Economic Adviser...

In naming Charles L. Schultze as chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers, President-elect Carter has chosen an able and experienced economist whose personal qualities of humility and dedication to human values are as worthy of notice as his intellectual ability.

Schultze served as budget director in the Johnson administration, where he was responsible for launching the overhaul of the federal budget to make it more useful both as a management tool for the control of government programs and as an instrument for measuring and influencing the impact of government on the national economy.

Since he left the government, Schultze has been at the Brookings Institution, where he has been the guiding force behind a series of volumes on national priorities that have clarified the choices facing the United States throughout the complex range of domestic and international policy.

Schultze appears to represent precisely

those qualities that Carter is looking for—the practicality that goes with his own engineering, farming, and business background; and the social conscience that matches his own moral values. Everyone who has closely observed the two men reports that a strong "chemistry" has developed between the President-elect and his chief economic counselor.

This will be important to the nation, especially as Carter means to enlarge the job of the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to one in which he can play a coordinating and leading role at Cabinet level in developing solutions to the nation's economic, social, and national security problems.

Zeal and pragmatism are essential to that great task—but they are not enough unless they are informed with and shaped by a sense of what is most important to the nation. It is that sense of mission, and the economic skill to discharge it, that Schultze can help bring to the Carter administration.

...Ambassador to UN...

President-elect Carter's appointment of Rep. Andrew J. Young, D-Ga., to be U.S. ambassador to the United Nations may well turn out to be a great boon for everyone but the appointee himself. In naming Young, Carter has indeed departed from predictability and has got himself a first-class envoy to boot. Whether as an aide to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., as an effective young congressman, or as a key and steadfast supporter of the Carter candidacy, Young has displayed an engaging combination of intellect, independence, and good judgment, which he couples with a talent for mediation.

The symbolism of a black American speaking for the United States to all the nations of the world will not be lost either inside our boundaries or across the globe. Both the symbolism and the reality will be particularly important to the increasingly expectant Third World.

The only cloud on this rosy horizon is the fact that this job has been the graveyard for the hopes of political advancement of many former incumbents, but that is a risk that the resilient new appointee has considered and dismissed, clearly to the nation's benefit.

...Security Adviser

In appointing Zbigniew Brzezinski to be his adviser for national security affairs, the President-elect has again turned to a known and trusted supporter. This is a selection that will place long experience and high competence in the White House.

Prof. Brzezinski, like Prof. Kissinger before him, has spent his entire career studying and practicing foreign relations. It is a career ranging from academia to the innermost councils of the Department of State; and it has given Mr. Brzezinski an intimate knowledge of the issues as well as the per-

sonalities that are bound to be involved in foreign policy development in the United States and around the globe for the foreseeable future.

The specific needs of the President and of his Cabinet shape the national security adviser's role differently in each administration. However this role may evolve under Mr. Carter, the fact that he has chosen a man of Mr. Brzezinski's background, intelligence and ability is reassuring.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Keeping in Touch

Since President Jefferson's day, when he set standards of simplicity that no modern president could hope to equal, the trappings of power that separate the nation's First Citizen from his fellow citizens have grown steadily more forbidding. The guard boxes, locked gates, special passes, and other security measures that began with World War II have increasingly tended to seal off the White House grounds from the rest of the world.

Having been elected as a populist, Mr. Carter is naturally perplexed as to how he can restore easier access and a more informal atmosphere to help him keep in touch with ordinary people. No president today can mingle easily with his fellow citizens.

But if he avails himself of them, three valuable channels to the public exist and can be kept open. First, he can invite persons from every region, profession, and background to meet with him singly and in small groups to face-to-face discussions. Presidents have traditionally made use of such meetings. Mr. Nixon being an exception in the degree to which he isolated himself for long periods.

The President can hold frequent news conferences, even more often than the once-a-month schedule Mr. Carter tentatively envisages. It would re-establish a useful old practice if he made them genuinely open-

ended as they were in the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt rather than keeping them to an artificial half-hour limit, established presumably to meet the scheduling needs of commercial television.

No one would contend that the Washington press corps is a perfect mirror of public opinion, but if reporters from news organizations large and small are permitted untrammelled and frequent news conferences, a president can have a rough but reliable guide to what is on the public's mind.

Finally, Mr. Carter can regularly read a random sample of his mail. Citizens write to their president to unburden themselves of many opinions and complaints. If he is a faithful reader of his own mail, a president can keep in touch with the people who chose him as their steward.

Isolation is a relative matter. It is also a matter of temperament. Some presidents are more gregarious than others. But the barriers that seal a president off from the people are not the ropes and wooden-horses erected by the security-obsessed Secret Service. They are the invisible barriers in his own mind and the barriers of access erected by the staff that schedules his visitors and apportions his time. Those latter barriers are within a president's power to control if he has the will to do so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Jamaican Vote and U.S.

The growing radicalization of the Caribbean, exemplified in Michael Manley's sweeping victory in the Jamaican elections, ought wonderfully to concentrate the mind of the incoming Carter administration in the United States on the subject of Cuba. With Latin America under wraps, stabilized under right-wing military dictators, the Caribbean has now become the most significant zone of potential conflict and instability in the western hemisphere.

Such instability may not be to the advantage of the peoples of the area. There are many legacies of the colonial era which still linger and their removal will cause inevitable confusion. The danger lies not so much in the gradual overturn of the established order—a necessary process—as in the reaction to it that may be made by interested powers. The United States in particular, has an unhappy record of intervention in the Caribbean.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

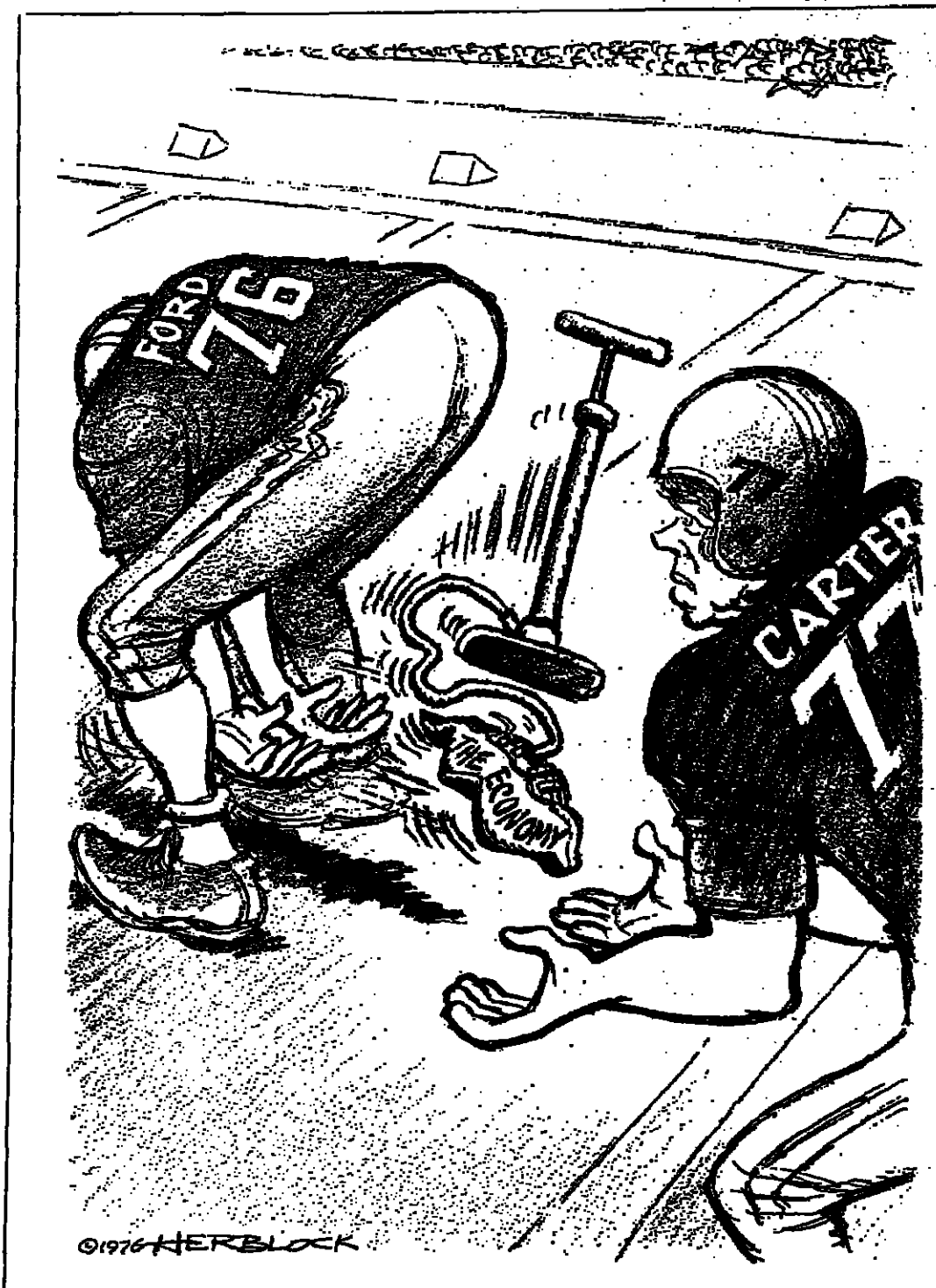
December 18, 1901

PARIS—Le Courrier de France et des Colonies issued its first number yesterday. The new publication, as explained in an introductory note, is intended for Frenchmen residing in the colonies and abroad and supplies a long-felt want. It gives a weekly summary of events in France and her possessions, thus keeping all citizens of the Republic in touch with affairs at home, no matter how far they may be from their beloved country.

Fifty Years Ago

December 18, 1926

PHILADELPHIA—Many years may elapse before medical science finds an effective cure for cancer. Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of cancer research at Columbia University, said in a conference here on the disease, "I can see no hope of the development of a serum that will counteract cancer." Dr. Wood said, "Once in a while we hear of some cure, but on investigation, we are disappointed. It will take many years to test cures that are now being developed."



Carter's Amiable Computer

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The young Carter transition team is not only scouring the country for talent, but is bubbling with ideas, some new and some old, and some borrowed from the parliamentary democracies, about how the new administration will deal with its policy and political problems after Jan. 20.

Among the proposals placed before the President-elect by his staff, and now apparently being considered sympathetically by him, are the following:

• Once the Cabinet is completed, there should be a "dual veto" over the appointments of under secretaries and assistant secretaries of the principal departments. That means that Cyrus Vance at State and Mike Blumenthal at Treasury, for example, will be free to select their principal associates, subject to Carter's veto, but Gov. Carter will also respect their right to veto his suggestions at the sub-cabinet level if they have strenuous objections.

• The Executive Office of the President, which is probably the most inflated institution in town, should be cut by at least 25 per cent, beginning with the elimination of such arms as the Office of Telecommunications Policy.

• The President will face the prospect of a \$60-billion deficit in his first year, and perhaps a \$70-billion deficit if he decides to nourish the sagging economy, but this will have to be explained to the U.S. people in much greater detail than has been the case in the past.

• In addition to reviving the old Roosevelt fireside chats, which Gov. Carter promised during the campaign to do, his staff is suggesting that he invite experts on the economy and on such problems as the energy shortage to appear with him on national television to help educate the public on the hard choices he will have to make in the first few months of his administration.

• Also, as part of this educational effort, Gov. Carter is being urged to consult with the leaders of the Congress on the advisability of having members of the Cabinet appear periodically before all members of the House and Senate in televised question and answer sessions.

• The Cabinet should be divided into executive committees on domestic and security policy, where interdepartmental problems can be argued out and joint recommendations can be sent on to the President for decision. Also, each Cabinet member should have specific deadlines for getting legislation to the President and the Congress in the early weeks of the new term.

Press Officers

Some critical appointment procedures remain to be settled. For example, will Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, and Frank Moore, Mr. Carter's principal aide on relations with the Congress, have a voice in picking the press officers and congressional liaison officials of the departments and agencies?

This raises the question of just how centralized the Carter administration will be, and while the issue has not yet been resolved, the chances are that the principle of the "dual veto" will be adopted on this issue as on appointments to the sub-cabinet.

It is also being proposed to Mr. Carter by his staff that he retain the services of Patrick

Caddell, who tested public opinion for the governor during the campaign, to give him regular reports on what the U.S. people think of his administration as it goes along.

His staff emphasizes that this is not for the purpose of guiding policy by popular demand, but for getting an accurate reading on public grievances, and avoiding the isolation that misled the White House during the Vietnam and Watergate crises.

What is striking about these intelligent and amiable young men around Carter is that they seem more concerned about the mechanics of government than about the policies to be followed. Above all they seem determined to avoid the mistakes of the past, to keep in touch with the Congress and the public, and to use the authority of the White House to educate.

So far, they have been dominating

the news by their appointments—so much so that the Ford White House and Cabinet have almost vanished in the shadows—but they have been careful not to talk much about policy lest this seem discourteous to the President.

It has been a long time, however, since there has been such a ferment of ideas around the capital. The staff is not only available but is asking more questions than it answers, and seeing to it that whatever new ideas they can gather outside the Carter team will be discussed and passed on to the governor.

Herbert Hoover had his "Kitchen Cabinet," Roosevelt his "Brain Trust," Nixon his "closed circle." He is building carefully on the "amiable computers" which helped him win the election, and the outlook is for an innovative administration.

Letters

Reply on Tax Hikes

Congratulations! Your "U.S. Officers Defend Tax Hikes for Americans Abroad" (Herald, Nov. 30) almost ruined my ski vacation. I presume that the editorial intent was to arouse further the passions of overseas Americans by demon-

strating the quality and depth of government thinking that went into the recent changes in the income tax law. Returned to the flatland, teeth clenched, I accept your challenge and, with shaky hands, respond.

To Official No. 1, who said: "Nobody held a gun to their heads" and "Why subsidize overseas Americans and companies?"

Ignoring the rudimentary colloquial quality of the first remark, let's dwell on the fact that U.S. export performance is very poor.

A simple comparison of GNP to total exports for the top 12 industrial nations over a number of years shows the United States seldom in better than 10th position. With high domestic consumption we cannot reasonably expect to be better than maybe third or fourth, but at least that. Regardless, guided by such outrageously poor understanding of the need to export as expressed by No. 1, I fear we will only sink further. Lamenters of our devalued currency and imbalance of payments and those who would like to work to improve exports and create more jobs, please note.

To Official No. 2, who said: "It's not like a user's fee" and "That sort of inequity is common in taxation."

As oft repeated: The United States is the only major country that taxes its citizens overseas regardless of income source. At least he admits inequity.

To Official No. 3 (my favorite) who said: "They're using a lot more services than they admit or perhaps even realize—things we don't think of as federal government services."

Like Watergate, providing plush retirement for the "unindicted conspirator" in San Clemente, assisting in Wayne Hayes's gymnastic program, the complete absence of a coherent energy policy or gun-control policy, congressional boondoggle trips, possibly? At least the South Koreans are trying to help the overseas Americans by making direct contributions.

To Official No. 4, who said:

"The guy in New York City pays just as much in income tax as the guy in Pocatello where living costs are a lot lower."

Let's reasonably assume that living costs in Washington are not less than 5 points better than New York City. The Oct. 22 HRT survey shows Geneva costs 53.5 per cent more than Washington. Therefore, quite reasonably, we can say that Geneva is 48.5 per cent more expensive than New York City and, maybe, more than 75 per cent more than Pocatello. Noting my address below, even Official No. 4 could deduce that we have a basic cost of living approaching twice that pertaining in Pocatello and he might even find out that we are paying the price in a dollar devalued 44 per cent relative to the Swiss franc since August, 1971.

Please publish the names of these paragons of progressive civic thinking so that we may salute them as we peer at our 70-cent daily paper over our 66-cent cup of coffee. Let us not sully our minds with the thought that "Never were so many screwed by so few for so much with so little political risk."

ROBERT W. MORRIS, Geneva.

Slowing Arms Race

It is heartening to read in the HRT that our new secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, will give a high priority to slowing the arms race.

This is a Jack-the-giant-killer job. It involves very big money and very powerful union and business interests. It is as difficult as persuading drug suppliers to go into some other business or cigarette manufacturers to stop production. The old argument will be heard that others will furnish arms if we do not—ignoring the obvious need for international action.

And, of course, if at home arms sales are big business, abroad, arms purchases keep governments in office and tend to impress neighboring countries. In a few cases they may also provide genuinely greater security.

Arms, drugs, and cigarettes are all potentially lethal and highly profitable as few would contest. Maybe Vance could make a start, and mobilize popular support with a campaign to label every bomb and piece of military equipment

Reasons Why Brit Does Not Coalesce

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—Despite the damp reaction to Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's deal with world bankers and muted British financial optimism, the chances are this Labor government will stagger well into next year at the very least, hoping for an upward turn. One sure thing, whatever happens, is that this country will not resort to peacetime coalition government again.

Such an idea was voiced this autumn in elegant terms by former Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan who, at 82, is Britain's grand old man, handsome, intelligent, still active and incisive. But it didn't catch on at all. Although Macmillan says he timed the proposal about six months early so people could discuss it amply before applying pressure on their parliamentary representatives, such reaction seems unlikely.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, present Tory leader, who regards Macmillan as her political god, nevertheless thinks coalition impossible without common purposes and methods between the two main parties. Since this certainly doesn't exist and their social aims differ widely, the idea appears unthinkable. And I have talked with no Labor tacticians who give it serious thought.

Broad Idea

Perhaps 75 per cent of the British people agree on the broad idea of a mixed economy and veer toward the center of the political spectrum. However, both the Laborites and Tories are to a degree coalition parties themselves.

This can be seen with respect to the latter in divergence of views on the issue of giving autonomy to Scotland and Wales. But Labor is far, far more of a coalition—one whose only cohesive glue is the need to stick together to hold power.

Labor was founded by a mixed bag of Fabian Socialists, Marxists and non-Marxist trade unionists. Moderate social democrats still dominate the pacifist party but leftist union leaders in the past two years have gained considerable strength in the National Executive Committee. The moderates are reacting vigorously.

Communists of differing shades (Maoist, Trotskyite, Marxist, etc.) have penetrated some unions as well as constituency machines but the non-and-anti-Marxists are fighting back. So today's Labor apparatus, still controlled by relative conservatives, includes strikingly different varieties of socialism: Owenites, Luddites, Marxists, social democrats, and old-fashioned Christian communarians.

A Hodgepodge

As a hodgepodge party originally stemming from latter-day Chartism and 19th-century anti-Corn Law protesters, Labor in itself is more of a coalition than

the U.S. Democratic Party. Its Southern conservative Northern liberals even its pacifist "nationalist" element headed by Sir Ramsey MacDonald, ultimately disintegrated MacDonald and Labor. The implications of have not been forgotten. Labor has steadily its voting support since War II but it scarcely Although it still has edge on the Tories, majority in the House of Commons is only one because it is only one of Scotland, National Nationalist, and Scottish Laborites plus independent and social democratic Lab

On the Ve

Strangely enough, it fits more than the 7 this odd-sounding and within its party a fringe. It has a habit arguing things out when a parliamentary following the leader, servatives break less more seriously.

Labor seems in a condition to even the thought of a no glue, as suggested by because it is always so breaking apart all although, in the end, ally doesn't. It would more subject than the heart's better discipline to less out, in such After all, even Labor, ties are at daggers-d regular Communists.

The truth of the that each party believes own who (Tories) or heavy wh to control (L only conceivable thing alter such an idea something happily no horizon, Churchill ran coalition (as did Frankl vet) but Hitler was discernible enemy their decay or chaos.

The International

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with a warning: "This is dangerous to health, life and security" or, as "the poisonous medicine: 'Keep out of reach of children and the armed forces.'"

What is good for U.S. balance of payments, jobs, and business may not necessarily be good.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

Right to Opinions

The HRT of Dec. 10 reports that the European Court of Human Rights has ruled, after taking five years to do so, that "The Little Red Schoolbook" is obscene. The judges said that they recognized that a fundamental concern was the principle of freedom of expression but found that "restrictions on that freedom must be proportionate to the aim pursued."

Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

In the HRT of Dec. 11, it is reported that Britain's moral crusader, Mary Whitehouse, has been given court permission to begin blasphemy libel proceedings against Gay News—a magazine for homosexuals.

May I point out to Ms. Whitehouse, the European Court of Human Rights and all judges everywhere that this Declaration of Human Rights was signed by all member states of the United Nations—including Britain explicitly clear; it states everyone (not just the agree with Ms. Whitehouse every right to hold information without interference.

What can be done by judges contravene inter declarations?

JIM MA, Paris.

French Populat

Re "France Debates It rate After Long Period" (HRT, Dec. 14):

Leave it to the Cartesians! The French to equal national grandeur with poise. The problem of world political equilibrium resolved only if, and industrialized nations are to make serious and efforts to, her: the under nations toward economic political stability. The id the solution has in common graphically with, such is simply ridiculous.

If President "Giscard" and his experts must work, French "grandeur" let the debates on what to do at eluding educational standards France, about the current unemployment (particularly of French young people), the plight of immigrant and about the outrageous and economic discrimination against women that runs common practice in this or

CATHY DE RUDD, Paris.

ART MARKET

Rich, Medieval Repository

By Souren Melikian

(LHT)—France is one of the richest repositories of art and Renaissance art. Some Wednesday at Hotel de la Ville, when Antoine Adier, secretary of Charles Rattien, a sculptor, champlevé artist and majolica, Sevres were worthy of the name.

price of the sale was an ivory statuette of the Virgin Child. The swaying of the figure and the elegant simplicity are of the Rhénans school. A playfulness in the drapery shape of the crown suggests the 13th century. Neither are nor any of the great treasures in France can be piece. The price of rams may seem huge for (21 centimeters high) But it proves that the medieval art now sells well—12 not being— in London. No sign likely to turn up in the art.

In quality was an early Virgin (107 centimeters high). A veil covering it, she looks downward, and clasped, in keeping with traditional iconography. Virgin mourning Christ. Champagne School figure was clearly part of including Jesus on the second mourner. Both of the drapery and the face make masterpiece of the Champagne School. Paint traces of remain here and there, dark oak surface, giving an even more austere look. It brought \$1,450 a good price, given circumstances, but laughable in view of quality. It could seem that the well-known standing figure of "Mad" subjects has not and can still affect the works of great beauty.

trust, two small Flemish of the same period, carved in relief, fetched 40,578 and 28,750 francs. They are good in their own way, but can be called exceptional. The more expensive of, illustrating the Annunciation in poor condition. But was half as desirable as

the far less expensive standing figure. Prices are still soaring for champlevé enamel made in Limoges during the 13th century. The finest work was a figure of Jesus on the cross—without the rectangular plaque to which it was originally attached. Worse, the figure itself had lost its left arm and right hand—both of which were strenuously restored in the 19th century.

Louvre Parallel However, it is a marvelous piece of sculpture in the round from a small group, made c. 1280 to 1340. The Louvre has a similar Christ, also in poor condition. No doubt this parallel encouraged bidders, professionals and collectors alike, who fought wildly over the object. Eventually it went to a French collector for a whopping 187,578 francs. A small, cylindrical pyxis in champlevé with a conical lid (10 centimeters high) fared nearly as well by making a huge 35,570 francs. Decorated with white enamel roundels enclosing the "canonization" of Jesus, it is aesthetically interesting but has little to recommend it to art lovers.

Prices for 16th-century painted enamel plaques were irregular. This is one of the most splendid forms of late Renaissance art and was immensely popular at the turn of the century. But this is a category which requires a great deal of first-hand study and the number of objects is few. Two rectangular battle-scenes plaques, painted in Jean Ponceau's Limoges atelier about the middle of the 16th century, each 10 centimeters long, were slightly chipped and showed signs of some repainting. They went up to 18,470 francs, twice the estimate. They were superb but expensive, considering their imperfect condition.

Sanson The next plaque was, impressively, it showed Sanson carrying the doors of Gaza on his back. It had been restored but it is so perfectly painted, possibly by the 16th-century master Martin Didier, that it has a monumental quality. A strong feeling of mystery is created by a slanting perspective and by

A medieval ivory statuette of the Virgin and Child (21 centimeters high), made in France, probably during the 14th century. It sold in Paris for 292,570 francs.



chiaroscuro. It made 4,624 francs and was unquestionably a bargain. Just as good was another slightly larger plaque in gray and gold with touches of light peach color. It shows Jesus being taken to Herod. It has a dramatic quality in movement, composition and color scheme—a drama that is seldom equalled in full-sized paintings of the period. At 5,800 francs, Marcel Segal of Basel got it for a song. More surprisingly, Italian

majolica also varied in price. The best piece, a tall, waisted vase of the type called "albarello," sold for 80,870 francs—just about right for an ungainly but very rare 16th-century piece from Faenza. But two other important vases with large inscriptions were below the estimate at 50,170 and 37,970 francs respectively. Italian dealers were hardly enthusiastic. If the Italian economy continues to falter, this market, largely geared to Italian demand, may suffer further by next spring.

Nobody does construe it that way, and that's how money is raised. Kenneth Dayton, chairman of the board of Dayton-Hudson, a big retailing corporation, goes around the country urging businessmen to adopt the "Minnesota Standard." Twenty-three Minnesota corporations are currently giving 1 per cent of before-tax earnings to public philanthropy. A great deal of this goes to the arts, and is their biggest source of funds. The local businessmen practice.

Paris Jean-Pierre Velly, L'Œuvre de Beaubourg, 58 Rue Rambuteau, Paris 3, to Dec. 31.

Velly, at 33, is an outstandingly gifted engraver whose work has density, power and roots. The roots are the acknowledgment of a tradition that includes Dürer and Bredin, whom Velly obviously admires while preserving his own originality. His work is baroque, surreal, allegorical and even apocalyptic in the sense that it suggests a vision of the future that passes through destruction on its way to Utopia. There is an extreme proliferation and at the same time an immense space in many of these works. The artist himself holds the promise of an unusual conjunction of virtuosity and driving purpose. And so one feels authorized to place high expectations and high demands upon him.

Games and Toys, Maison des Métiers d'Art Français, 38 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Jan. 7.

Games and toys made by artists and craftsmen. Much that is charming, much too that would not survive one hour with a child. But who says toys are only for children? There is a splendid tin flying boat straight out of Jules Verne and any 14-year-old's fantasy. A mere 10,000 francs... Dolls, puppets, cups and plates for dolls, and rocking horses that are wooden praying mantises, grasshoppers, a ceramic man on all fours, and even horses.

Yugoslav Naïfs, Galerie Mona Lisa, 32 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7, to Dec. 31.

Works on glass by artists of the school of Hélimé which is a prolongation of a manner created in the thirties by the remarkable peasant painter Ivan Generalic. Because these works mostly respect the canons he established for himself, it would probably be better not to call them naïf paintings working according to the style of the rather young tradition worked out by Generalic and Ivan Lackovic (who is represented here) among others. There is much real charm, invention and freshness and a diversity of mood that sometimes lends a real originality, for instance in the work of Mijo Kovacic, within a well established formal approach.

André Borel, Galerie Daniel Gervin, 94 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Jan. 7.

Bronze sculptures about 2 feet high representing, for instance, a young woman getting out of her bath, a man sitting at a table, a model standing in a studio. Borel catches a certain grace and intimacy of attitudes and lighting that is attractive. Another new, young talent.

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—MICHAEL GIBSON.

UNITED STATES

Minneapolis Sets Lively Cultural Pace

By Richard Eder

MINNEAPOLIS (NYT)—This is a Midwestern city of 450,000 people; its twin, St. Paul, makes it 800,000, and the whole metropolitan population is only 2 million. Yet, besides clean air, low crime, good planning and considerable civic decency, Minneapolis manages a cultural life of a strength and diversity surpassed only by three or four other U.S. cities, all much larger. Why Minneapolis? The answers are both uniform and opaque. They cite the question without quite answering it. They provide a pedestal without a statue.

The city's long isolation made it develop on its own, they say, without cultural swamping by bigger neighbors. The educational bent of the Scandinavian immigrants led to schools first—the huge University of Minnesota campus lies right in the middle of the city—and then to art. Finally, there is the local business tradition of putting money into culture. It dates to 1902, when a lumberman named Elbert C. Carver decided that this frozen outpost needed a symphony orchestra and built his friends into providing one.

The Minneapolis Club—brick, wood and worn rugs—looks like a faculty club. But through a sparse bean soup and a limp sandwich is the standard lunch—it's hard to imagine someone waiting in calling for oysters and champagne—its denizens are the city's rich and powerful. Also the illegal. Under the state's public-disclosure statutes, members of a public board are not to transmit official business privately, which might be construed as making all the club talk about raising funds for the symphony or the Arts Institute against the law.

"Minnesota Standard" Nobody does construe it that way, and that's how money is raised. Kenneth Dayton, chairman of the board of Dayton-Hudson, a big retailing corporation, goes around the country urging businessmen to adopt the "Minnesota Standard." Twenty-three Minnesota corporations are currently giving 1 per cent of before-tax earnings to public philanthropy. A great deal of this goes to the arts, and is their biggest source of funds. The local businessmen practice.

Arts Institute The city's biggest museum, the Arts Institute, has a show by Charles Joseph Biederman. He is a 70-year-old Minnesota artist whose work has not been acquired by U.S. museums, though there are some examples in Europe.

Mr. Biederman spent his first 30 years in a bleak pilgrimage through styles ranging from Cézanne through Mondrian, never really inhabiting any of them. Since 1937, he has been fashioning patterns of aluminum squares and chips in bright colors. They look something like coded radio information from another planet.

The show also features videotape interviews in which the artist talks of his work in a fashion that is both didactic and blurred. The Minnesota Opera, possibly the most dynamic experimental

a special form of pyramiding to raise money for culture. They stand the pyramid upside down. "If you start with a lot of small gifts, it bogs down," Mr. Dayton said at the club the other day. "If you want to raise \$14 million, you find someone to give \$2.5 million. Then three gifts of one million each, and the rest is easy."

Walker Center The Walker Art Center, one of the finest modern art museums in the United States, is a lovely assortment of white spaces that manage to change character with each new show. For an exhibition called "Educational Spaces," it became an exhilarating jumble of books, paraphernalia and children. "The children looked like jellybeans," recalled Martin Friedman, the director. (Minneapolis children seem permanently encased in bullet-shaped snowmats in primary colors.)

Walker has its own collection of modern works, but its emphasis is on assembling shows that later tour the country. Among many others, it has done exhibitions by Claes Oldenburg and Louise Nevelson and a big show of American Indian art. Mr. Friedman—a mixture of professor, Puck and P.T. Barnum—exhibits art as action, as conversation. He talks of relationships and roots. He uses river imagery. Setting on the river that obscures his city—the banks are clogged and difficult to see—he has put on a big show about the Mississippi.

It starts with early paintings and maps, including an extraordinary 300-foot scroll used in the 19th century to illustrate a traveling lecture about the river. It has comparative photographs of St. Louis and Minneapolis riverfronts, taken 50 years ago and now. They were livelier then. It has projects for developing a midriver island, and it ends with a group of contemporary visions of the river. One is a 34-screen video project by Nam June Paik.

Another is—or was—four red gas-inflated tubes hung above the chimneys of an abandoned power plant. Snipers shot them down.

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opera company in the country, is temporarily silent while moving to a larger warehouse. (It has no home of its own, and gypsies around.) Its forthcoming season includes "Mahagonny" and an opera version of "The St. Matthew Passion," and it has commissioned a sequel to "The Barber of Seville" by Hiram Titus, a local composer.

The Tyrone Guthrie Theater is doing fairly familiar things—"The Matchmaker," "The Winter's Tale," and "The National Health"—and others—but its director, Michael Langham, brings such revelation to "Winter's Tale," at least as to make it seem new. The Guthrie Theater, more experimental, has excellent actors, primitive conditions and a lot of life. "We can't light our shows," William Semans, the director, said. "We can only put light on them."

There was plenty of light—from the performers, if not the lamps—in the current run of "Subject to Fits," Robert Montgomery's witty and sometimes

extraordinary transposition of Dostoevski's "The Idiot." Public Money There are problems. If private support is generous, there is very little public money, and the shortage raises questions for the future of both institutional and experimental arts.

Cultural life in a city of this size tends to be a series of destinations, with very little along the way. There isn't the context of meetings, discussions, places to drop in on that one finds in the biggest cities.

More seriously, Minneapolis produces art, but it doesn't confer value on it. There isn't yet the kind of public and critical response that goes beyond receptiveness and establishes success and failure for the artist. Things often have to succeed elsewhere to register properly.

The city is flimsy but open-minded. "It reminds me of Glasgow," Mr. Langham, who is English, says. "You get to know it slowly, the way you do a Scotsman."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Hungarian soprano Sylvia Sass will sing the title part in a series of special concert performances of Beethoven's "Norma" to be given Dec. 19, 23 and 29 at the Frankfurt Opera. Adalgisa will be sung by Alicia Nafé, Pollione by Francisco Ortiz and Orosco by Richard Cross, and the performances will be conducted by Michael Halász.

The Grand Théâtre de Geneva will give seven performances of Offenbach's "The Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein" from Dec. 26 through Jan. 1, conducted by Henri Gals and with cast including Guy Barraud, Anne-Marie Blanzat, Michel Caron, Jules Bastin and Jacques Loreau. Hans Neugebauer will stage the opera, with sets and costumes by Roland Aeschlimann.

The National Gallery in London, as part of its "Painting in Focus" series, will mount an exhibition around "Madame Moïse" by Ingres, concentrating on the evolution of this late work during the 12 years it took to complete, and sources for the pose—Roman painting, French 16th-century portraiture and contemporary photography. The show will run from Jan. 26 to March 20.

Continuing the Paris Opéra's new production of Wagner's "Ring" cycle begun earlier this month, "Die Walküre" will have its first performances Dec. 18 and 21 in the new staging by Klaus Michael Gruber, with sets by Eduardo Arroyo and costumes by Moïse Eckel. Sir George Solti will conduct, and the cast will be headed by Edgardo D'Amico as Siegmund, Gwyneth Jones as Brunnhilde, Christa Ludwig as Fricka, Peter Hofmann as Siegmund, Theo Adam as

Wotan and Kurt Moll as Hunding. "Das Rheingold" will return for two more performances Jan. 12 and 14 and "Die Walküre" on Jan. 19, 22 and 25, with Edvard Downes conducting, Hans Sotin taking over the role of Wotan and John Macurdy that of Fasolt and Hunding in the two operas.

After its exhibition in the Marlborough Gallery in New York, an exhibition of 80 photographs of Brassai—"Das Geheimnis Paris—Bilder der 30er Jahre" (The Secret Paris of the '30s)—is showing at the Marlborough Gallery in Zurich until Jan. 29. The exhibitions have been accompanied by the publication of a book, under the same title, of the photographer's work by Pantheon in New York. S. Fischer Verlag in Frankfurt and Gallimard in Paris.

Mstislav Rostropovich will conduct a concert performance of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" on Dec. 29. The Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, with Galina Vishnevskaya as Lisa, Regina Resnik as the Countess, Hanna Schwarz as Pauline, Peter Gougeon as Hermann, Dan Rogachev as Tomsky and Bernd Welki as Yevlasky. The Orchestra National de France will play for the performance, and the Tchaikovsky Chorus and the French Radio's children's chorus also will participate.

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Around the Galleries in London and Paris

London

W. Crossley/Cherly Plaster Dryden Street Gallery, London W1, to Dec. 23.

Up to find-Dryden is a set off of Drury Lane north from Aldwych—the is worth the search: It is witty, romantic, wistful, mistic lithographs and by two extremely talented printmakers. This is at London show.

and Watercolors 1854/ Piccadilly Gallery, 18a Street, London W1, to Dec. 23.

ghts of this Christmas include an untypical George Gross "River pe at Night," a crayon one of the heads in Golden Staircase" by Jones; Klimt's "Woman White Shawl"; a flower in art nouveau style by Rennie Mackintosh; and

groups of drawings by Beecham and Gill.

Decorative Arts, Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish Street, London W1, to Dec. 24. In the lower gallery, Decor, which specializes in theater, cinema and fashion design and illustration, has mounted a seasonal exhibition of pantomime, music hall and revue designs: Beaton, Gessner, Erté, Berman, Lancaster and Messel. The ground-floor gallery has Yootha Rose's toys, models and theater designs.

Jenny Cook, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W1, to Dec. 24.

Working in transparent oils on sheets of perspex (she is a glass painter as well as oil painter by training), Jenny Cook produces a series of "Gardens for a Nomad" which owe something in feeling to Oriental miniatures. Her other works are Jugendstil-like compositions in vivid color.

Patrick Hall/Annette Barcola.

LONDON THEATER

Rediscovering 'England's Molière'

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 17 (LHT)—After last year's dud entertainment, Granada-Greene's fumbling "Rattler" the Royal Shakespeare Company has come up with a real Christmas treat: this is at the Aldwych. John O'Keefe's "Wild Oats" is a delightful theatrical farce, beautifully played, Clifford Williams's light, cing production also marks the rediscovery of a talented, under-dramatized whom the greatest of critics, William Hazlitt, what euphorically called "our English Molière."

O'Keefe, born in Dublin in 1747, was an actor until he was blind when he was in his late twenties, and continued as prolific writer of farce and comic opera, dying in poverty in land at the age of 85. His collected plays filled four volumes in they were published in his lifetime and his work continued to hold the stage throughout the 19th century. "Wild Oats," written in 1781, was particularly popular, being revived more than a dozen times.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's production is the first century. If O'Keefe is far from a great playwright and dash in construction, he is nevertheless an inventive and writer, a skillful manipulator of individual scenes, piling absurdity upon another, and a man with a great talent music.

In "Wild Oats," he sees the world in terms of theater. His is a strolling player who finds himself impersonating a man's son in order to woo a wealthy Quaker and discovers nearly everybody is playing a role. This assumption s him into some amusing trouble: He tells a crusty old captain, who actually is a crusty old sea captain, that he had killed his nose if he would people to take him for a beggar put on eye patches and peg legs when they likely victim approach.

O'Keefe did not worry about being original in his plotting his play is full of the stock situations of his time—long-lost heirs reunited with their mothers, false marriages, dised brides and rapacious landlords. But he creates something fresh from it all, thanks to his delight in human folly a warm-hearted humanity that shines through even the most sentimental moments.

Mr. Williams keeps the pace light and lively and the cast is delightfully in Ralph Koltai's barnacle settings. Alabard grows and struts to perfection as Rover, turning the actor's chief quirk, his tendency to quote Shakespeare at appropriate times, into the charming impediment of a shy on. Norman Rodway hustles to splendid effect as a naval and Lisa Harrow is the very embodiment of grace. The action is popular theater at its best.

At the Hampstead Theatre Club Pam Gems's "Dues, Fish, Stars and VI" proved an unexpected pleasure. I admit approaching this familiar play of four women, trying to survive without the men who have misled them, with no great joy. There is enough I should feel guilty about, without having to sit through accusations that I am oppressing half the human race.

But the play is more complex than simple propaganda. Indeed, it is one of the best new plays of the year, compass, domestic and funny, nicely directed by Nancy Meckler and well acted by Alison Fiske as the militant Fish, Diane Fletcher as the calculating Stars, Mary Maddox as the withdrawn VI and Brigit Forsyth as the domesticated Dues.

The four are all among the walking wounded. Fish has married a man and left him after two days because her boyfriend had ended their long affair. We never hear of her husband again although when her boyfriend marries, Fish follows him around the streets, watches him make love to his wife from a fire-escape outside his bedroom and finally contemplates suicide. VI has withdrawn from the world, trying meditation and pot and compulsively refuses to eat.

Dues, after years of being a compliant wife, has divorced the husband who abandoned her for another woman and he has snatched away her children. Stars works as high-class call girl in order to raise the money to take her to University in Hawaii.

They seem an unlikely quartet to share a flat. But their dialogue has an admirable sharpness and humanity. Between the scenes of the play are short interludes of moments from one of London's commercial radio stations. The contrast between the reality of Miss Gems's fictional creations and the fantasy of actual disk-jockeys' mindless drivel or the banality of "phone-in" conversations is savagely satirical.

The play's tragic ending I found dramatically unconvincing, including as it does the reading of a highly sentimental suicide note. But, just as I was the only man sitting in a row of seats, so I was the only one to remain dry-eyed. Maybe intentionally, Miss Gems has written a woman's play, although it certainly deserves a wider audience than it will reach at Hampstead.

At the Shaw Theatre, Willis Hall's "Christmas Crackers" is a tough and boisterous children's show, a sequel to his successful "Kidnapped at Christmas" last year. It isn't as good. Mr. Hall, although he begins in a playful fashion, juggling with theatrical conventions, soon runs out of invention. Brian Rawlinson's direction is uninspired and the stage is sadly underpopulated for most of the play, coming near to being a one-man show for Michael Robbin's ridiculous and pompous policeman.

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(Continued on Page 16.)

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